CRISPI MAY WITHDRAW HIS RESIGNATION.

Continued Difficulty in the Way of Forming an Italian Ministry.

MR. GLADSTONE SPEAKING.

Defeat of His Motion to Carry the Religious Disability Bill to a Second Reading.

GUESTS AT A BANQUET IN DANGER.

An Exploding Electric Lamp at Cardiff Risks the Lives of Four Hundred People.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD,]

PARIS, Feb. 4, 1891 .- A despatch to the Figure from Rome says :- "Signor Zanardelli, Signor Crispi's Minister of Justice, who was summoned yesterday by King Humbert to form a Cabinet, has advised the King to again intrust Signor Crispi with the formation of a Ministry. Signor Zanardelli," the paper says, "stated that he could not consent to form a Cabinet unless Signor Crispi absolutely refused to undertake the task.

"Later on, it is understood, King Humbert asked Signor Crispi to withdraw his resignation. The latter is undecided as to what course to pursue."

ANOTHER EFFORT.

ROME, Feb. 4, 1801.—It is now announced that King Humbert has summoned Signor Crispi's Minister of War, Lieutenant General Vial, to form

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. GLADSTONE DEFEATED ON A MOTION FOR THE SECOND READING OF A BILL.

IBY CABLE TO THE HEBALD. LONDON, Feb. 4, 1891 .- In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the bill to remove religious disability, and during the course of his remarks be said:-"When we undertook by this bill to remove from the statutes an injustice and an anomaly, which are a discredit to to spend only a few minutes in introducing the bill. Now that we needed to trespass at greater length upon Parliament there were mutterings and murmurings. As Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1868 I pleaded for the opening of the most difficult offices, to which the most objection was taken. It is seriously doubtful now whether Roman Catholies are legally disabled from holding the offices of Viceroy of Ireland and Lord Chancellor of Eng-The Catholic Relief act did not impose in many words disability to hold these offices. It provided that no Catholic should be entitled to hold them otherwise than as now legally entitled. AN ANOMALOUS POSITION.

"What," Mr. Gladstone asked, "is the Catholics" legal position? Before the act of 1829 every subject was entitled, presumably, to hold any Crown office, but Catholics were debarred by the Test act." Mr. Gladstone added that he and a number of good lawyers, including the Chief Justice, were not aware that there was any disability, except the Test act, which was repealed in 1863. It was contested whether that repeal effectually qualified Catholies. Parliament, when it repealed the Test act, had no specific intention to open these offices, and it was therefore his duty not to be deterred from prosecuting this bill, the object of which was simply to remove an anomaly which was supposed to exclude, and, perhaps, did exclude, certain of taken after the report of the bill from that com-

The bill. Mr. Gladstone said, further did not affect the succession of the crown, because the Secretary, he added, is himself a Catholic, and he stood as near the Sovereign as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and nearer than the Vicerov of Ireland. Yet nobody disputed his right to hold office, and Jew, Mohammedan, Hindeo or non-religious person being Chancellor of the Exchequer. MR. GLADSTONE'S MOTION LOST.

Mr. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Tressury, asked why Mr. Gladstone's speech was made now instead of during the many years he

Mr. Gladstone retorted that he had delivered similar speeches in 1867.

ith replied that Mr. Gladstone then was in opposition, and that moreover in 1881 Mr. Gladstone, in answering a question on the same subject, said that the government did not intend to advocate the abolition of all the remaining religious checks, such as prevented the Chancellor or Sovareign from being Catholics. Catholics did not de mand the bill. Mr. Smith opposed the bill because it applied to two persons only, and moved that it be read for the second time six months hence. the second reading of the bill now was rejected the vote being 223 in the affirmative and 256 in the

DANGERS OF ELECTRICITY.

AN ELECTRIC LAMP BURSTS IN THE MIDST OF

FOUR HUNDRED GUESTS.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 4, 1891,-A banquet given by

Lord Bute in Cardiff to-night to celebrate the opening of his steel works at Dowlais was cut short by bursting of an electric lamp. The explosion set fire to the costly decorations, and before the flames could be extinguished the banquet hall had been partly destroyed. All of the four hundred guests escaped without injury.

THE OPORTO REVOLT.

EVIDENCES OF A LEAGUE WITH SPANISH REVO-

LUTIONISTS.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. OPOSTO, Feb. 4, 1891 .- As a result of the investigation being made into the recent revolt in this city upon the part of a portion of the garrison, the police officials report that they have obtained convincing proof that the insurgents were in league with Spanish revolutionists.

are documents seized in the office of the Republica Portuguera, which include messages of congratulation received from Spanish republican organizations, greeting the Portuguese revolutionists as

SOUTHWEST AFRICA.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALT, BERLIN, Feb. 4, 1891,-In the Reichstag to-day Chancellor von Caprivi stated that the coming year

until the end of the year before deciding to abandon the colony, which certainly would cause the government a good deal of worry.

Herr Windthorst said that he favored the retention of the colony and Herren Richter and Bam berger opposed its retention.

THE TRIP OF THE CZAREWITCH.

MEMBERS OF THE SUITE OF THE CZAREWITCH SENT HOME IN DISGRACE. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

Sr. Petensbung, Feb. 4, 1891. - Prince Bariatinsky and some other members of the suite of the Czarewitch are returning home in consequence of trouble on board the Russian ironclad Pamiatz Azova, on which the Czarowitch, accompanied by Prince George of Greece, is making a tour of the East. The origin of the trouble is obscure. It is known, however, that Prince Bariatinsky, without consult ing Captain Lohmann, commander of the Pamiatz Azova, undertook to give orders to the crew, and that on one occasion he ordered the boats to be launched for the purpose giving the Czarewitch an ocean Captain Lohmann promptly countermanded the order, as there was quite a heavy sea on at the time and he feared that the lives of the Czarewitch and his party might be endangered. Some of the nembers of the crew sided with Prince Bariatinsky, and Captain Lohmann, in order to restore discipline, had to threaten to use the most severe measures. Finally the Captain sent the malcon tents out of the ship, replacing them with men from the war ships escorting the Pamiatz Azova. The Czarewitch has left Bombay and is going privately to Madras. The Russian war ships which

are acting as escort to the Czarewitch have gone to Colombo, the capital of Ceylon. REVOLT IN MACEDONIA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] BELGRADE, Feb. 4, 1891.-Two thousand Arnauts in the neighborhood of Drenitza have revolted and set fire to the government buildings. They now thresten the town of Pristina and the officials of

RAT CURE FOR ANTHRAX.

that place have taken refuge at Mitrovitza.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] BERLIN, Feb. 4, 1891 .- Dr. Hankin, the well known English investigator, who is studying the Koch method at the Hygienic Institute in this city, has disclosed the nature and method of manufacture of his remedy for anthrax. The remedy consists of proteid matter extracted from the spleen of the rat with the aid of fifty per cent of glycerine, the extract being precipitated with alcohol. When it is to be used it is dissolved in water and injected

ANOTHER CABLE FAKE.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE SADDLED WITH AN IM-POSSIBLE AND FICTITIOUS INTERVIEW.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Feb. 4, 1891 .- The Times this morning prints a Washington despatch credited to a news agency (Dalziel's) purporting to give an interview with Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister to the United States, on the recent decision of the Supreme Court permitting the filing of a writ of prohibition in the Sayward case. The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, without waiting to ascertain whether the interview was authentic or not, editoria izes in this fashion :- "Sir Julian Panneefote is guilty of a breach of decorum. Lord Sackville was dismissed for a similar indiscretion. If a British agent abroad cannot hold his tongue he had better stay at home and occupy a humble and less delicate sphere of usefulness.'

THE FARIR DISCOMFITED.

Washington, Feb. 4, 1891.—The attention of Sir Julian Pauncefote was called this morning by the agent of the Associated Press to the publication of the alleged interview with him in the London Time of this morning. Sir Julian was greatly surprised and at once indignantly exclaimed that he had had no interview with anybody on the subject of the

IRISH POLITICAL NOTES.

THE CUSTOMARY PARNELLITE AND ANTI-PAR-NELLITE STATEMENTS

IBY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.] DUBLIN, Feb. 4, 1891.—The Freeman's Journal today announces that Mr. Parnell held a short, the Queen's subjects from holding certain offices. friendly and vitally important conference with Mr. If the bill was read a second time he proposed to O'Brien at Calais on Monday. Mr. Parnell yestermove that it be passed through committee pro day conferred with his supporters in London. The forms, reserving that the substantial action be M'Carthyites were also in conference yesterday evening and their conference will be renewed to day. The results of these deliberations will be published at the end of the week.

There is no truth in the report that an absolute settlement of the matters in dispute in the Irish Parliamentary party has been arrived at. It is necessary that Messrs. M'Carthy, Sexton, Dillon and O'Brien should again confer together. It is probable that Mr. Sexton will revisit Boulogne-sur-Mer. Mr. Parnell yesterday informed his colleagues such as he had always demanded would be as-

The Dublin Express says that Mr. Parnell has con pelled Mr. M'Carthy to adopt the attitude Mr. Parnell vainly asked him to assume in November. The Express adds that the signs multiply which in dicate that Mr. Parnell has forced the liberals hand, and that the liberals intend to stand or fall by a drastic, sweeping home rule scheme. Mr. Morley was the first to succumb. Then Mr. Labouchers, after declaring Mr. Parnell insane, indorsed the "madman's" demand, while the Darly News exhausts its vocabulary to commend Mr. M'Carthy's "statesmanlike" speech.

A FLAT DENIAL

London, Feb. 4, 1891.-The Star this evening says that the statements made by the Times to-day in After further debate Mr. Gladstone's motion for plying that the liberal leaders were making terms with Mr. Parnell are wholly unfounded. The adds that liberal action depends in no way on what Mr. Parnell says or does.

Mr. M'Carthy has issued a summons for a meeting of his followers on February 12, and he hopes that a satisfactory settlement with the Parnellites

will then be ready for ratification. Mr. Gladstone has written a letter for publication in which he denies that he tried in 1885 to get rid of Mr. Parnell.

DOCK TROUBLES IN LONDON.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Feb. 4, 1891.—In consequence of the shipowners taking hostile legal action, the London Docks Joint Committee have abandoned discharging ships, and a conflict between the dockers and the ship owners has commenced. The latter will be compelled to organize a staff of 2,500 loaders and un loaders to meet the ordinary demands of the port of London. In addition, an entire police division will be needed to protect the men while at work.

TROUBLE ON SHIPBOARD.

MUTINY AND DESERTION ON AN AMERICAN SHIP AND A BRITISH BARK.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Feb. 4, 1891.-The American ship Bohemis, Captain Hogan, from Liverpool January 27 for San Francisco, put into Waterford on February , with the loss of some sails. Subsequently fourteen of the crew deserted from the vessel, but were captured by the police and brought back to After the officers' departure the men mutinied and made another attempt to escape. The Captain, armed with a revolver, blocked their Iway and threatened to shoot the first man that tried to leave the vessel. The police were again summoned

and succeeded in quieting the men. THE WILLIAM GORDON'S EXPERIENCE The British bark William Gordon, Captain Mc-Kellar, from Cardid January 23 for Buenos Ayres, for the German colony in Southwest Africa would | which also put into Waterford on February 2, ex be a year of trial and that it was desirable to wait | perienced trouble with her crew similar to that

which happened on the Bohemia, fifteen of the men deserting her. The police were notified of their escape, but none of them has yet been cap-

M'KINLEY IN SHEFFIELD.

EXPORTS OF CUTLERY TO THE UNITED STATES REDUCED MOBE THAN HALF. BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.

LONDON, Feb. 4, 1891.-The exports of outlery from Sheffield to the United States for the month of January, 1890, amounted in value to £15,415. For the corresponding month this year, under the new United States tariff law, the Sheffield exports to the United States amounted to £8,331.

EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] HAMBURG, Fob. 4, 1891 .- The Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company has issued a circular stating that it will not convey any Germans to Brazil It is understood that this action upon the part of the steamship company is due to the recent com. plaints of harsh treatment made by German emigrants who have gone to Brazil.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.]

MARSEILLES, Feb. 4, 1891 .- A despatch from Montpellier brings news of a disastrous dynamite explosion, through which nine soldiers are expected to lose their lives. From the news received it appears that a number of artillerymen belonging to the garrison of Montpellier were engaged in charg ing a mine at the rifle butts with dynamite, when the charge exploded, injuring nine of the artillerymen so seriously that they are not expected to live

CABLE FLASHES.

A hand of about two thousand conscripts to-day paraded the streets of Manoge, in the province of Hainaut, in Belgium, as a demonstration against compulsory service in the army. They sang the 'Marseilles' and fastened to their caps cards inscribed, "Down With the Blood Tax."

The Customs Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has fixed the duties on dried, salted, smoked or preserved fish at 35f. as a maximum rate and at 25f. as a minimum rate. A man named Reilly and his wife, who had been

employed as caretakers on a farm at Ballyjames duff, county Cavan, Ireland, have been found murdered. The crime is supposed to be of an agrarian nature, and the police expect shortly to make arrests in the case.

Prince Bismarck recently in receiving a delegation from Aix-la-Chapelle, is reported to have said that he saw no reason to abstain from expressing his views on public affairs, especially since he saw the attempts already being made on different sides to undermine the firm fabric of the Empire. Archduke Franz Ferdinaud, heir presumptive to

the throne of Austria, has started for Warsaw, where the Russian imperial train awaits him. From Warsaw the royal traveller will be conveyed to St. Petersburg, where he will be received by the Czar. A great deal of importance is attached in and Austrian diplomatic circles to the Archduke's visit to St. Petersburg.

ORIENTAL NEWS.

LATEST MAIL ADVICES FROM CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, SIAM AND JAVA.

San Francisco, Feb. 4, 1891.—The steamer Gaelic arrived last night from Hong Kong and Yokohama. She brings the following news:-

Count Sto is to visit China soon in the interest of the Japanese in Corea. Their position is growing very uncomfortable and bloodshed is expected. The Juji Shimpo says the silk trade is in a very bad

way. Last year the loss to merchants was over \$25,000,000, and, according to the present appearances, losses will continue for some time yet.

Things are in a bad way in Siam, the Mercantile Gazetle says, owing to the failure of the rice crop, it adds: "Unless efficient measures are taken to meet the emergency, robellion and riot by the starving unemployed, followed by epidemics, will surely be the order of the day.

The Chinese Naval College was opened at Nanhin in December with 120 cadets.

Sir Edwin Arnold and Miss Arnold left Kobe on the 12th of January for Europe direct on the P. & O steamer Verona. way. Last year the loss to merchants was over

& O steamer Verona.

Pesing is suffering from a severe epidemic of influenza.

Sixty-four silk dealers met at Kanagawa, Japan, on January 12 to devise some means of rescuing the

Sixty-four silk dealers met at Kanagawa, Japan, on January 12 to devise some means of rescuing the silk trade from its prosent condition of utter stagnation. They decided to petition Parliament for a loan of \$2,500,000 to enable a company to export silk direct to foreign countries.

The court of inquiry on the burning of the steamer Shanghai, by which over two hundred lives were lost, finds that every possible effort was made by the captain and crew, and that no one is to blame for the disaster or its consequences.

A scrious earthquake took place in Java December 12. The town of Joana suffered the most. The Chinese quarter was entirely wrecked and the Europeans' quarters rendered almost uninhabit. Twelve persons were killed and seventeen injured. All the districts of West and Middle Java suffered more or less, some severely.

WOMAN'S SHREWDNESS.

THE WILL OF A DEAD MAN DEFEATED BY THE WILL OF HIS WIDOW.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 4, 1891.-Nelson Stillman, of Galena, Ill., died in 1871, leaving about \$300,000 worth of property. Mr. Stillman's wife did not live happily with her husband during the last few years of his life, and when he died she was be quearhed \$100,000 on condition that she did not queathed \$100,000 on condition that she did not marry again. The bulk of the property was left to the daughter, who married Colonel George G. Pride, formerly a member of General Grant's staff. Mrs. Stillman married again, but before doing so waived her rights under the will and secured her one-third. Then her daughter died. The daughter's fortune was held in trust and the mother set up the claim that she was entitled to it as her daughter's heir, which claim was upheld by Judge Howes to-day. She will therefore get half the preparety, or \$100.000 more. Howes to day. She will property, or \$100,000 more.

MORE WORLD'S FAIR SQUABBLES.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 4, 1891 .- Director General Davis, of the World's Fair, has given it out plainly that if no appropriation is made for his salary by Congress he will resign, as he does not propose to He says he is an officer of the National Commission and not of the local directory, and should Mr.

and not of the local directory, and should have Candler's attempt to denationalize his position be successful he will retire.

About the reduction of the appropriation no one is worrying greatly. The commission already has money enough to hold the session it has contem-

money enough to hold the session it has contem-plated in April.
George Pangalo, the native Egyptian, who planned and constructed the "Street in Cairo" for the Paris Exposition, called on Vice President Bryan to-day and offered to reproduce it at the coming fair at his own cost.

FATAL SCALDING OF A MANIAC.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 4, 1891.—The management of the Michigan Insane Asylum, which the Legisla ture is about to investigate, will have to explain a death which occurred there last night. For years it has been claimed that most cruel practices have been in vogue there. Mrs. Jennie Barth, of Spring Lake, Mich., was received a week ago a raving

Lake, Mich., was received a week ago a raving maniae. It has been necessary to bathe her frequently, and being a large woman it required three attendants to do it. Yesterday Miss Rose Smith, supervisor of the hall, and annie Van Vloet and Minnie irwin gave her the bath.

After it was over, in some unaccountable manner a stream of hot water shot out of a two-inch pipe and enveloped the unfortunate maniae. The attendants were unable to get her out and she was frightfully scalded, dying from the effects last night. Only to-day did the affair become known and a rigorous investigation has been instituted.

HIS REVENGE ON THE GOVERNMENT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. WATERLOO, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1891.—Michael Tuomey went to the Post Office this afternoon and destroyed a large portion of the glass fronts of the delivery boxes. He claimed that the government owed him \$1,500,000 and he wanted to have his revenge. He had previously tried to secure a revolver at a hardware store, but was refused.

Tuomey has been thought insane for some time and has threatened lawsuits against the government for tampering with his mails. He was arrested. OVERWHELMED BY WATER IN THE DEPTHS OF A MINE.

An Unfortunate Blast Near Hazleton, Pa., Lets Loose a Vast Volume of Water with Awful Results.

EIGHTEEN MINERS DOOMED TO DEATH

They Were Either Drowned or Will Perish by Starvation-Somebody Is to Blame.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD. HAZLETON, Pay, Feb. 4, 1891 .- A terrible accident occurred to-day at the colliery of J. C. Hayden & Co., at Jeansville, near Hazleton, by which eighteen men either lost their lives at once or are doomed to a slow but sure death from starvation, being shut up in the mine beyond hope of being reached within two weeks.

The following is a list of the lost:-ASHO, JOSEPH; single. BALL, HARRY; married, six children. BRENO, JOHN; single. TRINKI, MORES; single.
GALLAGHER, EDWARD; married, two children. GEIK, FRED; single. JECKO, THOMAS: single.

GRIFFITH, JAMES; married, one child. KELLY, PATRICK; single. KOSASKUSKY, JOHN; single. MASTO, JOSEPH; single. MATZURZ, JOSEPH; married, four children. McCLOSKEY, BERNARD; single. PORTER, SAMUEL; single.

REED, LAWRENCE; married, five children. SMITH, MIKE; single. TOMASKASKAY, married, three children

WARNER, JAMES; married, eight children. The mine in which the awful disaster occurred is situated at the village of Jeansville, about two miles from Hazelton. A Slope is driven in the hillside, known as Slope No. 1. Some four hundred yards from the mouth of this Slope, inside the mine, another slope descends at right angles to No. 1 for a depth of 259 yards. This is known as Slope No. 10. From this slope gangways branch out on both sides and the chambers are worked from these gangways. About half a mile from this colliery is another mine, which was formerly worked by the same company but was abandoned about five years ago and has since become partially filled with water. This abandoned mine is known as No. 8.

It was known that the gangway driven from the bottom of slope No. 10 was approaching the workings of the old No. 8 mine, and about two weeks ago the engineers of the company made a survey and reported that the extreme end of the gangway of No. 10 was at least seventy-five yards distant from the water filled workings of No. 8. On this report it was decided to go on and drive the gangway some distance further.

A TORBENT OF BLACK WATER. Two men were at work driving this gangway this morning—Charles Boyle and Fatrick Cull. About eleven o'clock they charged and fired a heavy blast and retired out of danger. The blast went off and they started toward the face, but were met by a torrent of black water pouring with great violence

torrent of black water pouring with great violence along the gaugway.
They instantly realized what had happened, and turning ran for their lives along the gangway.
They had more than four hundred yards to go and the water pouring in overtook them aimost instantly and fast as they ran. It rose higher with every step they took. They struggled on, their lights out, shouting for help.
The water was up to their armpits when they reached the foot of No. It slope and scrambled up it just in time to escape death. They fled up the slope and to the surface notifying the few men at work higher up.

slope and to the surface notifying the few men at work higher up.

There were but five others at work in the higher gangways, and those were saved, but the eighteen men named above were asved, but the eighteen men named above were asved, but the eighteen men named above were as work in chambers opening from the lower gangway, but on the opposite side of the slope, and there was no earthly chance of getting word to them, and the only means of escape up the slope was cut off before they had their first notification of danger. In all probability they knew nothing of what was in store for them until the waster began to invade their chambers, and then it was far too late to think of getting out, for the gangway must have been filled to the root before the chambers were invaded.

There is one theory on which it is possible that they may be alive. The chambers are driven up a deep slope from the gangway. The water coming from the gangway would block up all exit for the

deep slope from the gangway. The water coming from the gangway would block up all exit for the air, and this being shut in the chamber may have held back the water from rising very far up and given some space at the extreme top of the inclined chambers.

given some space at the extreme top of the inclined chambers.

If this is so, the men may be still alive, but their fate will be more horribis than instant death. Even if there is air enough to keep them alive they cannot be reached within two weeks.

The water rose with great rapidity, and within thirty minutes from the time of the break had risen thirty yards at the slope. It then went up very slowly for a few yards and stopped, having evidently reached the level of the water in the old workings or exhausted the supply.

This vast quantity of water will have to be almost all taken out before the men can be reached, and the mine officials say this cannot be done under two weeks.

The news of the disaster created the wildest consternation in the little town of Jeanesville. All the men in the mine lived there, and the whole population rushed to the head of the slope in the wildest alarm to learn the fate of their friends.

ALL HOPE ABANDONED.

It was a terrible scene for an heur or two, until the paroxysms of hope and the agony of suspense were relieved by the dreadful news that all hope must be acondoned.

Several of the women whose husbands were imprisoned by the waters fainted at the head of the

must be acandoned.

Several of the women whose husbands were imprisoned by the waters fainted at the head of the slope and were carried home by friends. The wife of Edward Gallagher became for the moment a raving manisc, and with cries and imprecations on those who stopped her tried to force her way into the mine. the mine.
"I must go to Teddy," she cried. "Let me go to Teddy. He wants me. I must go to Teddy."
It needed force to subdue her and get her to her

ered there, and the whole hillside was black with people.

The true state of the case was now known, and men who had worked in the mine told of the survey made by the engineers and their report. Then exclamations of indignation were heard, and the crowd of friends and relatives of the imprisoned men, who still lingered round the slope, were roused to fierce anger, and threats were made against the mine operators and the engineers.

Coal and Iron policemen were called on and the crowd driven back from around the opening. Everything that can be done to take out the water will be done. It will be holsted up the stope in great vessels mounted on trucks. Pumps were at once started up and measures taken to bring other and more nowerful pumping engines to the spot. company offer no hope of rescuing the men alive, even if they still live, and this, they say, is very

CRAWLED ASHORE ON A HAWSER.

THE CREW OF THE FISHERMAN SENATOR MOR-GAN HAVA A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH. Halifax, N. S., Feb. 4, 1891 .- The Gloucester fighing schooner Senator Morgan was dashed ashore in a gale last night at Cow Bay, east of Halifax. The crew had a thrilling experience. The Senator Mor-

crew had a thrilling experience. The Senator Morgan, under command of Captain Joseph E. Graham, sailed from Fortune Bay, N. F., last Saturday night, with a cargo of herrings. She experienced bad weather all the way.

About ten o'clock last night the vessel struck on the rocky and sandy beach high up in the breakers. Owing to the storm the men could not see or hear the breakers until after the vessel struck. The sea was breaking so fercely on shore that it meant sure death to attempt to jand in boats. The crew started fires on the deck by burning the bed clothes and their own clothing, saturated with off, to attract the attention of those on shore.

For hours they kept their fires burning, and at last two young men, william and Daniel Mosher, saw the signal fire? and hurried to the assistance of those on board. When Captain Graham discovered them on the beach he threw into the water a tub containing a light line. The breakers swept the tub toward the land, and when it got near enough a dog belonging to the Moshers swam out and secured it.

By the aid of the line a hawser was hauled to

cured it.

By the sid of the line a hawser was hauled to the shore and secured. Then the crew, eight in number, had to scramble ashore hand over hand, being dashed about in the heavy waves and often inding it as much as they could do to retain their hold on the rope.

old on the rope. It took two hours to rescue the men from their

perilous position, and they suffered extremely from the cold and wet. The Senator Morgan was owned by F. Hedge, of Gloucester.

IN THE GRASP OF THE FLOOD.

MINERS AT WILVESDARRE STRIKE WATER AND THEER ARE PROBABLY DROWNED,

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD. WILHERBARNE, Pa., Feb. 4, 1891.—An accident occurred at the No. 3 mines of the Susquehanna Coal Company, at West Nanticoke, to-day, by which three men lost their lives. A number of men were at work robbing pillars in an abandoned portion of the mine. In one chamber Thomas Lewis and Dan-tel Davis were at work, and to loosen the coal from the pillars they resorted to blasting. One of their blasts hroke through into some old workings that had become filled with water. Instantly a torrent broke through the opening and swept everything before it.

broke through the opening and swept everything before it.

The two men were dashed about in the parrow chamber like straws, and even loaded coal cars were swept down before the flood. The two men were carried out into the gangway and, there recovering their feet, made a struggle for life and succeeded in escaping. They fled along the gangway with the water rushing along with them. Within a minute it was up to their necks, but they struggled on and gradually gained higher ground and left the water behind them.

But three other men, William Cragle, John W. Rineer and a Polander, William Schelling, who were at work in a neighboring chamber, were shut in by the flood and have probably perished. There is a bare possibility that they have reached a point where the water could not submerge them and may be still alive.

Efforts are being made to clear up the mine of water, but it will take twenty-four hours to get the water out. Rineer is a married man and the others are single.

THE CIRCE SANK AT HER DOCK.

Baltimone, Md., Feb. 4, 1891 .- The steamer Circe, which arrived last week from Glasgow via Halifax, and which had nearly finished loading for her return trip, sank early this morning at her dock. Her cargo of flour is being removed as rapidly as possible. It is, of course, considerably damaged. Some one on board the Circe is supposed to have been careless and to have left open one of har waste pines, through which the sea entered. No lives were lost. The Circe will be raised and reloaded as quickly as possible.

BURGLARS STRANGLE A WOMAN. ROBBERS PERPETRATE MURDER TO ACCOMPLISH

THEIR DEEDS, BUT SPARE A BABE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CLARE, Nob., Feb. 4, 1891.-Mrs. S. B. Cowles wife of a prominent banker, was strangled by bur-

glars at three o'clock this morning. The husband and wife retired in their elegant residence about midnight. Three hours later they were aroused by a strange noise. Cowles got up and started to investigate, but his wife pleaded with him to remain. A moment later the chamber door was thrown open by a masked man holding a big revolver in one hand and a dark lantern in the

Before Cowies could offer resistance he was struck down with the gun.

Nelghbors were aroused at the same time by percing severams from Mrs. Cowles, but the ories gradually grew less, and when assistance arrived the bedchamber was dark and the premises were

silent.

Forcing an entrance the neighbors found the dead hody of Mrs. Cowles on the bed. She had been strangled, her throat being horribly disfigured and her neck broken.

Within a foot of the murdered woman lay her sixteen months old babe fast asleep.

The husband was revived, but he could give no description of the murderer. The house was ransacked, \$100 in money and \$500 worth of jewely being taken. The house was supposed to contain a large sum of money, as Mr. Cowles is the richest man in the community.

A reward of \$5,000 is offered for the arrest of the perpetrators of the double crime.

MARRIAGE AS A BUSINESS. BALTIMORE COUPLE PRACTISE A NOVEL

METHOD OF SWINDLING WITH SUCCESS. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. I BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 4, 1891 .- The charity organ ization to-day reports a remarkable case of requery in which a couple were married once a week or oftener and their children baptized dozens of times to impose upon the charitable. A middle aged man appeared inithe study of a South Baltimore elergyman last week and said ho had been living with a woman not his wife for some years and that they had four children. He was now destitute and if assisted he would begin life anew and give the woman and children his name.

The clergyman acted at once, appealed to the generosity of his sparishioners and a sum of money was contributed to the bride and groom as soon as the marriage ceremony was performed. Then the two reformed sinners said they would like to have their children baptized. This brought forth another array of presents.

A day or two later the case excited auspicion. Inquiry disclosed the fact that the couple had been married twenty-two times and their children had been baptized twenty-saven times. They worked the dodge in different parts of the town and in neighboring cities. They have skipped. oftener and their children baptized dozens

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. Sr. PAUL, Minu., Feb. 4, 1891.-A letter was received at the Governor's office to-day from the citiians were still dancing and boasting that in a few weeks there would not be a white man left alive in the thirteen towns near the Red Lake Reserva-

The writer said that the settlers are abandoning their farms and stock and ask that two or three companies of militia be sent up there to aid the settlers in case of an outbreak.

MASSACRED BY INDIANS.

SPORANE FALLS, Wash., Feb. 4, 1891.-News has eached here of the massacre by Indians of Henry W. McNamer and his son John. The former taught w. McNamer and his son John. The former taught school in Clay county, Ind., for twenty years and left there a year ago for this place. Both were well and favorably known. The father and son had settled on a claim near here, adjoining an Indian encampment. A row with the Indians resulted in the death of a squaw at the hands of the son. In the fight that followed both father and son were killed and their bodies horribly mutilated.

BOOMERS LIVING IN CAVES.

AREANSAS CITY, Ark., Feb. 4, 1891 .- A newspaper correspondent has just returned from a trip through the Cherokee Strip. Along every stream in the eastern half of the strip he reports having found dozens of families living in caves dug into

main chirakce, and copen prairie.

Along Black Bear Creek there is a colony of over two hundred in caves, tents and cabins, and at several points they are preparing to plough for spring creps. There are at least two thousand boomers now occupying the choicest quarter sections in the strip, and it will take the soldiers months to find them. months to find them. Southwest and gast of Kiowa there are hundreds of settlers in the strip, and it is reported that there are large numbers in the broken country at the extreme west.

KEEP OFF THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 4, 1891 .- Professor Coppeck, superintendent of the Chelocco schools, received the following message from Indian Commissioner Morton yesterday:-"Information has been received here that cattle-

men and settlers propose to enter the Cherokee outlet. Give public notice that all intruders will be ejected. Keep me advised of any intrusion."

The settlers have been out of the strip for nearly a month, but a large detachment has left for lieno to reoccupy the lands, with orders to eject all boomers now in the strip and keep everybody out.

LOVE LAUGHS AT MOTHERS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 4, 1891 .- A romantic elopement at Sewickly has just come to light. The principals are Walter Eaton, a young New York merchant, and Miss Maud Lillienthal, of Yonkers. It appears that the girl's mother recently tried to break up an engagement between the twain owing to the intervention of a millionnaire suitor. Miss Lillienthal on Monday evening stole out of the house to meet her fance. Her mother followed her, but she was detained by Eaton till her gaughter got into a cab, when he got into it and the lovers drove off and get married near Pittsburg. They subsequently secured the forgiveness of the girl's mother. Buth are said to be well known in New York society.

THE FISHERMEN SAFE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. BAY CITY, Mich., Feb. 4, 1891 .- The two hundred fishermen who were carried off on a fice of ice and rescued. They reached Fish Village after many thrilling experiences, several of them having fallen between cakes of ice and been rescued with great difficulty. were believed to have been lost have all been

IT IS NOT A MONOPOLY.

THAT IS WHAT PRESIDENT THOMPSON DECLARES

AS TO THE LEAD TRUST. There was an unusually large attendance of stockholders at yesterday's annual meeting of the National Lead Trust. Prominent among those present was Colonel J. C. Reiff, the champion anti-

monopoly "kicker." President W. H. Thompson presided. Colonel Raiff soon made his presence felt byjoffering a resolution calling upon the trustees to permit any holder of one hundred shares for thirty days to examine the books of the company at any time for such information as he desired. This resolution was a firebrand. It aroused a chorus of dissent,

President |Thompson took the floor and made a speech vigorously opposing it. He said that the trust's competitors in business would take advantage of such an opportunity to hurt them. It would be in the interest of speculators, and the

would be in the interest of speculators, and the company was not a speculative one, but an investment business property.

THUSE THE TRUSTEES.

"Certificate holders should have sufficient confidence in the trustees," said Mr. Thompson, with some heat, "to permit them to manage the business of the trust. If they don't have that let them turn them out." The proposed action, furthermore, Mr. Thompson said, would conflict with the provisions of the deed of trust, and the trustees would be hampered.

be hampered.
Colonel Reiff made a speech in support of his resolution, in which he said that the lead trust was a monopoly and consequently not afraid of competition.

was a monopoly and consequently not afraid of competition.

Not a monopoly.

President Thompson made the following reply, with a good deal of emphasis:—

"This is not a white lead trust. It is a lead trust. We have no monopoly in the lead pipe business of the United States. We have no control of the shot business or carridges or anything of that kind. We are large operators in sheet lead, but there are other competitors in that line, and strong ones. We chance to have a large share of the white lead business. We have not sought to keep up a monopoly in any direction. Then, again, we are doing today quite one-eighth of all the linesed oil business and one-eighth of all the emelting and refining business of the United States, in which direction there is great competition. In both cases, however, we are holding our own, I am happy to say."

There was applicuse when Mr. Thompson finished. Colonel Reiff expressed his gratification at the president's frankness. This was the bit of information certificate holders wanted. He had had unsatisfactory results in trying to get information from the sugar trust and was glad to find better treatment from the lead trust. He withdrew his resolution on the the assurance of President Thompson that certificate holders would always obtain full information if they came to him.

The annual report of the trustees was then read, A synopsis of it will be found in the financial columns.

The following trustees were then re-elected with-

umns.

The following trustees were then re-elected with—
the following trustees were then re-elected with—
the first Wednesday in February, 1894:—F. W. Rockwell, W.
H. Thompson and R. U. Colgate. L. A. Cole was elected to serve until February, 1895, to take the place made vacant by the resignation of S. R.
Bradley. There were five hundred thousand shares of stock voted upon.

A quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share—
which is at the rate of two per cent a year—was declared.

TRANSATLANTIC VOYAGERS.

Among the passengers on the North German Lloyd steamship Trave, which sailed for Bremen resterday, were Colonel M. Aguilear, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. R. Butler, General and Mrs. Reina Barrios, Bishop Doane and Mrs. Doane, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Lawrence, Dr. Lueg, Mr. Leendertz, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Massey, Mrs. A. F. Montanye, Lady Griselda Ogilvie, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Penman, Rev. Pr. Charles O'Roilly, Miss Emma Seebold, Rev. D. J. Splaine, Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Sherman, Dr. F. H. Wolcott and Mr. G. W. W. Wilkinson.
On the White Star steamer Advistic were Mr. W. Ingram Adams, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bowman, Dr. E. Copeland, Mr. W. H. Halford, Mr. Arthur Kirkpatrick, Mr. W. J. Lane, M. P.; Mrs. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Powell, Mr. E. J. Schoffeld, Mr. W. H. Secor, Mr. Samuel R. Waite and Mr. L. B. Weldon.

When baby was sick we gave her Castonia.
When she was a child she cried for Castonia.
When she became a miss she clung to Castonia.
When she had children she gave them Castonia.

A .- Stafford's Olive Tar

In a SPECIFIC for
BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, SCARLATINA and all forms of CONSUMPTION when it is
TAKEN, APPLIED OR INHALED. FOR BURNS, SCALDS and CHILBLAINS APPLY OLIVE TAR; PAIN WILL INSTANTLY CEASE. SOLD EVERYWHERE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A FRAGRANT BREATH AND PEARLY TEETH are easily attained, and those who fail to avail them-selves of the means should not complain when accused of gross neglect. The SOZODON will speedly aradi-cate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserv-ing the tech to the oldest age.

A Fair, Beautiful Skin.—Suipholine Soap gives the natural, peachlike bloom of a perfect complex-ion. Tablets everywhere. DRAKE, 59 5th av. Brown's Household Panacea.

"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds; all pain. \ 25 cents a bottle.

Barry's Tricopherous Removes Impuri-es from scalp, prevents baidness, causes hair to grow, Liebig Company's Extract of Book One Moment, Please! Those Pimples on

your chin are not pretty. RECAMIER CREAK WIll cure them. Price 51, For sale by all drugglets and fancy goods dealers and by the owner, HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, 305 5th av., New York. "The Leader," the Best Water Cracker

in the world; hitrogenous and phosphatic; no yeast or sods; a powerful builder up of every tisane. In carions, 25c. HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5th av., and all greeers. EUROPE. ARE YOU IN NEED OF AN EFFICIENT BEMEDY against liver complaint: If so take Richard Brandt's Swiss Pills. Sold by all druggists in 25c. and 40c. bozes.

PLORENCE.-WASHINGTON BOTEL AND HOTEL PISA (ITALY).— GRAND HOTEL. ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 20, 1890, THE REUNION COACHES, THE "COMET" AND "METEGR,"

NICE TO CANNES AND CANNES TO NICE.

WELL EQUIPPED BOAD COACHES,

will run from the place Massens at NICE to CANNES, forming a double service daily, Sundays excepted. "THE COMET."
NIGE TO CANNES.
Back.
P. M. 2:00 A. M. 10 13 Cannes Back
10:32 Golfe Jouan. p.
10:55* Anthes.
11:25 Val Claret
11:22* Cagnes
11:50 Le Var.
12:15 Nice.
*Change borses.

"THE METEOR."

"THE METEOR."

"CANNES TO NICE.

A. M. 10:00 Nice... P. M. 2:00

10:43 Carnes... 2:45*

10:43 Carnes... 2:45*

10:43 Carnes... 2:45*

10:43 Carnes... 3:40

4:05 Out. Out. Online Be Capies A. M. 10:00 Nice. Be Gelfadouan 10:25 Le Var. Antibos 10:48* Cagnes Val Ularet 10:50 Val Claret Cagnes 11:20* Autibos. Le Var 11:43 Golfa Jouan Nice. 12:05 Cannes Chauge horses.

Fares—Single, 10f.; return, 15f. Box seat—Single, 20f.; turn, 25f. Parcals and game carried at low rates. The guards will give tariff for intermediate fares. Furcels and game carrier for intermantal process of the guards will give tariff for intermantal process. The guards will give tariff for intermantal process.

The CERCLE DE LA REUNION, Cannes.
The CERCLE DE LA REUNION, Cannes.
The NEW YORK HERALD office, Nice.
The conches take passengers at Cannes opposite Rumpelmayer, and start from the Hôtel Splendide.

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